

# THE WEATHER.

Fair tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature; variable winds, becoming southerly.

# The Evening Times

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## THE PAGEANT

Grandest the World  
Has Witnessed.

PEOPLE'S HOMAGE

Millions Show Their  
Love and Loyalty.

AN EMPIRE'S POMP

Nothing mars the Splendor  
of the Occasion.



QUEEN VICTORIA

## THE QUEEN PASSES AMONG MULTITUDES OF HER CHEERING SUBJECTS.

London, June 22.—Since an early hour this morning congratulatory telegrams have been pouring into Buckingham Palace from every court in Europe, and also from the remotest parts of the British Empire.

The Queen enjoyed a good night's rest. Her majesty rose early and breakfasted with the family, looking forward to the day's functions with calmness and courage. Her majesty at 11 o'clock this morning, before leaving Buckingham Palace for St. Paul's Cathedral, caused the following message to be sent over the private wire from the palace into the central telegraph office, whence it was sent to every part of the vast British empire:

"From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them."

"V. R. and I."

The Imperial idea is the keynote of today's jubilee celebration. Every feature of the proceedings accentuates it. Places of honor are given to the heads of the great colonies; troops from distant frontiers have the right of way.

Provincials and little Englishers are forgotten; the scientific attainments and growth of liberty in England herself have scarcely a mention; the display is entirely military and naval; the two arms of mother England that have embraced the globe. When Israel gave Victoria the new title of Empress, he little imagined that it would be more to an empress than to a queen that the plaudits at the closing celebration of her reign would be directed. The Canadian, the East Indian, the Australian, seem to feel that today belongs more to them than to the residents of the tight little island.

The loyalty and devotion of the colonies cannot be doubted or gainsaid. This loyalty is the fruit of the wise English statesmanship that has made them self-governing provinces instead of dependencies.

Nor is London the one point of celebration. Even more impressive is it that on a hundred frontiers in the Sudan, in Burma, in Rhodesia, wherever British influence and rule are still being extended, toasts will be drunk "To the Queen, God bless her," and the realization of a British empire will give place to a vision of an Anglo-Saxon world.

There are only about four hours from twilight to dawn in London at this season of the year, and these hours contained not a single moment of repose. The city was literally noisier and more boisterous than when, at 9 o'clock, the waiting millions were all in positions, patient and in readiness for the coming royal pageant.

For hours these people had remained in their places for the most part quietly idle, having nothing with which to pass the time away, and they eagerly grasped at the slightest pretext for a little mirth. Whenever a privileged person made his appearance within the police lines, he would be greeted with a mock ovation and chaffing criticisms upon his personal appearance, but everybody was good-natured.

A few accidents happened before 10 o'clock, but none of them were serious. The worst occurred at Hammersmith, where an old wall fell with a number of persons on it, while soldiers were passing. None of the crowd was hurt, but a trooper's horse was upset and its rider's ankle broken.

The weather was warm, but not too hot.

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and altogether the day was an ideal one for the occasion. The sun was veiled all the morning by thin clouds, but they did not threaten rain.

The aspect of the streets began to alter about 5 o'clock in the morning, up to which hour the East End element had been predominant. After that hour, however, this element became absorbed by a steady influx of other sight-seers, and the laughter, singing and horse-play which had prevailed throughout the night gave way to the sober hum of people making their way along with a definite object in view. The streams of vehicles were no longer of the same character. Instead of strings of oval carts, drays, etc., hansom, four-wheeled cab and private carriages began to appear in large numbers, conveying suit-borders to their places, and small detachments of troops were seen here and there en route for their rendezvous.

Police, mounted and on foot, began to line the streets, and order gradually emerged from chaos. The crowds were orderly and the police arrangements perfect, causing general surprise and admiration at the facility with which the multitude was handled. The stands and windows were filled by 7.30 this morning, and men, women and children of all conditions were lined along the curbside.

It would be impossible to give a detailed description even of the principal decorations, and the scene in that respect is best described by the remark of a spectator, who declared that all London was decorated. Some of the decorations in places where the better effects might have been expected, were trivial and tasteless, but others were to a high degree artistic.

St. James street was converted into a fairy arcade, with festoons of foliage and flowers, and in Piccadilly the prevailing tone of the decorations was red. The street was lined with masts connected with wreaths and paper flowers, and over the roadway was joined a triple string of small red, white and blue lanterns.

One house was apparently decked with heart's ease. West Strand was a marvel of color, taken as a whole, and the Griffin, which takes the place of the old Temple Bar and marks the entrance to the city, the domain of the lord mayor, was decked out in itself with a picture of the Queen, which bore but slight resemblance to her majesty.

The decorations in Fleet street were heavy and ponderous, the roadway being lined with several purple columns. The drapings and decorations of the Royal Exchange, the Mansion House and the Bank of England, were very effective, and the famous monument was dressed like a maypole.

A special word is claimed for London Bridge with its Venetian masts bearing thousands of little flags and smaller lights all festooned with natural foliage in striking contrast to the tawdriness of the paper leaves and flowers in other quarters. The notices along the route were with few exceptions devoid of originality, most of them bearing the simple expression "God Save Our Queen."

### PROGRAM OF THE PARADE.

At 11 o'clock the Signal Was Fired for the Start.

Great interest was taken in all the movements of the colonial troops, which began to assemble on the Victoria embankment before 8 o'clock. The embankment lies outside the route of the procession, but a vast crowd was there before 7 o'clock and thousands had remained there over night. It was remarkable to see the pride, indeed the deference, with which Londoners and a part of the 1,500,000 visitors regarded even the humblest private of the British soldiers from across the seas. The Canadian mounted police secured a large share of the attention, though none of the colonial troops, white or black, were in the smallest degree neglected by the crowds.

By 8.30 the unique gathering of colonial troops formed in line and began the march toward Buckingham Palace. Before 9 o'clock the colonial premiers, in state car-

riages, joined the cavalcade, each statesman taking his place at the head of the troops from his colony.

Then the procession, which was a section of the day's program by itself, and the first of the kind that ever trod English ground, started over the regular route to St. Paul's, and there awaited the arrival of the royal families, the foreign envoys, the British home escort, and the Queen.

Promptly at the hour appointed the field marshal in charge of the head of the column of the royal procession was at the Wellington statue, at the Hyde Park corner, to receive the signal that the Queen had entered her carriage, and at 11 o'clock the starting gun in the park was fired and the line of march was taken up in accordance with the program.

The progress of the parade toward St. Paul's Cathedral, whither the colonial procession had already gone, was made with few delays. As a mere spectacle the royal procession was truly magnificent, but as a symbolization of pomp and power it eclipsed all previous pageants that the earth has ever witnessed.

Capt. Anson, the tallest officer in the British army, mounted on a great charger, led the way, supported by four troopers of the Second Life Guards. Then followed representatives of the naval gun force and the royal horse artillery came next.

For nearly an hour thereafter came rank after rank of the flower of the British army. First came the Life Guard Regiment from the brigade of Household Cavalry, which only leaves the country in case of war, mounted on black horses. Behind them were the Royal Dragoon Guards and troops from many other regiments, including the Scotch Greys, who were received with unbounded enthusiasm.

Military bands were interspersed at frequent intervals throughout the procession. Indeed, such a prodigality of music has never been seen in any previous parade in London.

Following the regular troops were the naval and military aides-de-camp to the Queen, these including many of the most distinguished officers in the two services. As each officer was recognized by his admirers he was greeted with cheers.

This was especially true in the case of Lord Charles Berkeford, the hero of Alexandria.

Then the pageant became even more brilliant than before. The foreign naval and military attaches were next, including Major Gen. Miles, Lieutenant Col. Wells, U. S. naval attaché, and Major Lindow, formerly U. S. military attaché. The Americans wore modest uniforms, but attracted a great deal of attention.

As the Queen approached St. Paul's the archbishops of Canterbury and York, with a numerous train of clerics, emerged from the west front of the cathedral and stood on the steps. When the Queen's carriage drew up the cloth intoned the Te Deum, after which the Bishop of London offered the following prayer:

"O, Lord, Our Heavenly Father, we give Thee hearty thanks for the many blessings which Thou hast bestowed upon us in the last sixty years of the happy reign of our gracious queen, Victoria. We thank Thee for the progress we have made in the knowledge of Thy marvelous works; for the increase of comfort given to human life; for the kinder feelings between the rich and the poor, and for the wonderful preaching of the Gospel to many nations. We pray Thee that these and all other Thy gifts may be long continued to us and our queen to the glory of Thy Holy Name, through Jesus Christ, Our Lord, Amen."

The Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the benediction and the choir sang the Hundredth Psalm.

The services at the cathedral were finished amid brilliant sunshine and the program was carried out as originally intended in every particular.

### BACK TO THE PALACE.

The Queen and the Foreign Section Preceded Colonial Division.

After the service in the cathedral the colonial division followed the Queen and the foreign section to take the front, forming the rear guard themselves. The procession then moved toward the Mansion House, across the London Bridge, through

the dense artisan district on the south side, thence across Westminster Bridge and back to Buckingham Palace. The march of the procession to St. Paul's was slightly behind the program time in traversing the route.

In the first carriage in the colonial division, surrounded by Canadian troops, was Hon. Wilfred Laurier, premier of Canada, and Mrs. Laurier. The premier received an ovation all along the line.

The Canadians were followed by the New South Wales Lancers and other troops, headed by Premier Reid, the Victoria mounted rifles accompanying Premier Turner, and the New Zealanders were with Premier Seddon.

The African section received a tremendous welcome. They were headed by the Hon. Maurice Giffard, who lost an arm in the last fighting in Rhodesia. Next came the Cape Mounted Rifles, followed by the contingents from South Australia, Newfoundland and Tasmania, each headed by the premier of the colony.

Then came the section embracing the troops from Malta, Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Bermuda, Hong Kong and Mauritius. After these came the Malays, Sikhs, Dyaks and others, the colonial part of the procession ending with the Hussars from the Gold Coast. The whole cavalcade presented specimens of the fighting forces in every corner of the Queen's dominions.

### QUEEN AND THE MULTITUDE.

She Was the Recipient of Great Shouts of Admiration.

The ambassadors came next, and by this time the interest of the spectators had become most intense. These gentlemen occupied five magnificent landaus, there being four occupants in each vehicle. Eleven smaller carriages followed, containing the highest court dignitaries and female members of the royal family, who were cheered as they were recognized.

At length came the personal escort of the sovereign and the enthusiasm of the vast throng rose to a high pitch. Following these were a contingent of the Life Guards,

and then an escort of English and foreign princes riding on horseback in threes.

There never was assembled in public a more august body of dignitaries, and there was scarcely a monarch on earth that was not represented in that long file of mounted men. An Indian escort of twenty native officers, and then came the moment for which the many millions had been waiting. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, rode by alone, and then was seen the chariot in which sat the Queen. At this time the sun was shining brightly.

As her majesty approached the cheers were deafening and overwhelming. The Queen sat apparently unmoved at this popular ovation, though she was several times compelled to show the emotion she felt. While she was the recipient of the grandest outpouring of popular admiration and affection ever vouchsafed to a sovereign, she could, unfortunately, see little or nothing of the grandeur of the pageantry of which she was the central figure.

Her majesty was seated opposite the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian, and as she passed along frequently bowed to the right and left, in acknowledgment of the cheers of the multitude, being ruled, apparently, in her movements by the volume of the sound.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge rode by the side of the chariot as outriders and behind followed the royal standard, gowns and courtesies. Last of all came the Irish constabulary and a squadron of horse guards.

The Queen's carriage reached Temple Bar at noon, where the lord mayor rendered official homage to the sovereign. The Queen appeared to be overcome with emotion at this moment, but quickly brightened up and smiled and the procession was resumed to St. Paul's, where it arrived a few moments later.

The Colonials fell behind the royal procession after leaving St. Paul's. A brief halt was made at the Mansion House, where the lady mayoress presented the Queen with a bouquet. The Queen then dispensed with the attendance of the lord

mayor, who had accompanied her majesty from Temple Bar.

The crowds along the route on the return from St. Paul's, on the Surrey side of the river, were even more enthusiastic in their manifestations of loyalty than those upon the line of march to the Cathedral.

The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace twenty minutes before the program time, and entered the gates amid tremendous cheering.

### SIXTY YEARS OF VICTORIA.

The Remarkable Reign of the Queen of England.

William IV, King of England, died at twenty minutes after 2 o'clock on the morning of June 20, 1837. He had been desperately ill for some time before that, and it is said devoutly prayed that he might live till Princess Victoria was of age. His prayer was granted. The princess, for national purposes, completed her majority on May 24 preceding his death.

The Queen met her council at Kensington Palace at 11 o'clock on the day of the King's death. In a sweet and thrilling voice and with a composed mien, the Queen announced her accession to the throne of her ancestors, and her humble hope that Divine Providence would guard over the fulfillment of her duty. The prelates and chief men of her realm then advanced to the throne and took the sacred oath of allegiance and supremacy. The coronation took place a year after the accession, on June 28, 1838.

The reform bill of 1832 had introduced a revolution in the government of the country. For the first time England was self-governed, and industry and intelligence of her population were represented in the councils of her rulers. Had Victoria been other than she was; had she endeavored to revert to the aggressive traditions of her grandfather, George III, or had she even submitted herself to a constitutional instructor less prudent and patriotic than Lord Melbourne, the popular election of which Earl Grey's reform bill was at once the culminating triumph and the supreme legislative encouragement might, and probably would, have been fatal to the existence of the English monarchy.

The Queen was no sooner seated on the throne than, recognizing, if not by her own observation, with the common wisdom of others, the constitutional necessities of the period, she let it be known that she intended only to reign as a constitutional sovereign. The period of popular legislation had already begun. The corporation reform bill and a bill for the emancipation of the slave, the general election of 1841, the factory law; the new peer law; the registration act; the reduction of the newspaper stamp; and a variety of proposals for church reform followed immediately the passing of Earl Grey's great measure.

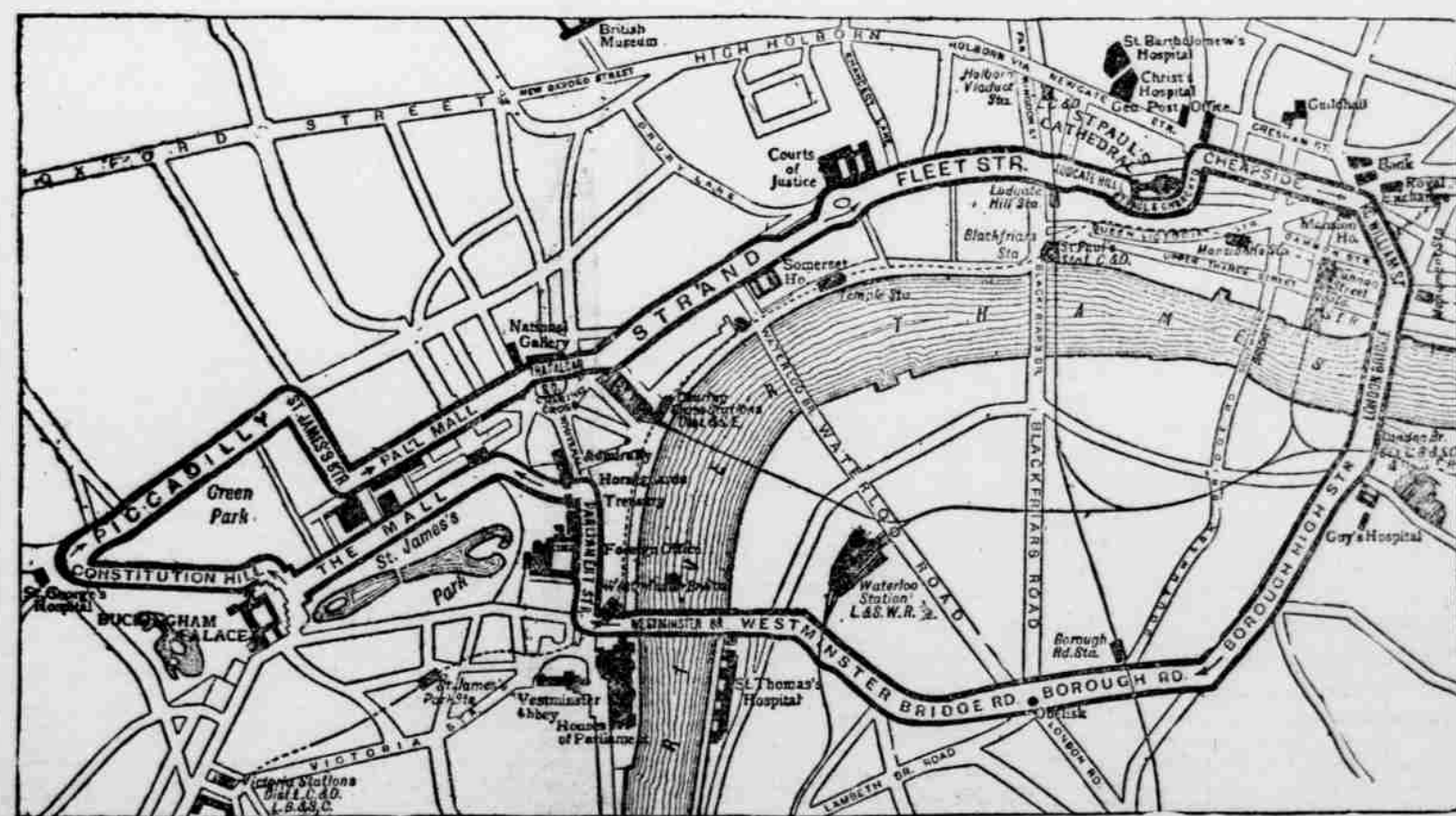
The change in person of the sovereign was a disadvantage for the Whig administration of Lord Melbourne. The young queen had been carefully educated in Whig principles, and that under the immediate supervision of the Whig prime minister. On the eve of the dissolution of Parliament, rendered necessary by her majesty's accession, the Tories felt that their position was hopeless. The Duke of Wellington regarded the return of himself and his followers to power as impossible. "I," said he to a friend, "have no small talk, and feel (referring to the notorious trifling of that statesman's address) has no measure." The use made by the Whigs of the name of the queen was characterized by their opponents as unconstitutional, and so, strictly regarded, it undoubtedly was. But it was exceedingly effective, for the appeal to the country did but decrease the Tory minority.

On November 30, 1837, the Queen opened her first Parliament in person. The address was unanimously adopted in the upper house. In the House of Commons the first signs of division in the ministerial party

Continued on Third Page.

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